BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.— UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway. The Greek Union. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.-NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.-VARIETY THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Brondway. - VARIETY MRS P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,-

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, opposite City Hall-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- GINGER SNAPS -- THE BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.-Under the Gashiout. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broad way, between Houston and Bleecker sts. - Mons. Chourtagest.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street OUR AMERICAN COUNTY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av .- Negno Minstrelsy, &c. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.-

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.-THE ROYAL STEINWAY HALL Fourteenth street-GRAND

P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th FERRERO'S NEW ASSEMBY ROOMS, 14th street.-

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, -LECTURE-"FINANCE AND THE PANIC AND ITS REMEDIES."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway. - Science TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 21, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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ITALY'S WAR UPON THE RELIGIOUS CORPO-RATIONS! THE JESUITS ORDERED TO VACATE! SIX CONVENTS TAKEN POSSES-SION OF UNDER PROTEST! THE COMING CARDINALS-SEVENTH PAGE.

RESTORATION OF ROYALTY IN FRANCE DE-CLARED A CERTAINTY! TESTIMONY OF BAZAINE'S PEERS AND COMPATRIOTS—

MEXICO'S NEW CONSTITUTION TO BE SUP. PORTED-ROYAL DIFFICULTIES AND VOL-CANIC ERUPTIONS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS-SEVENTH PAGE.

A GRAND ONSLAUGHT UPON COUNTERFEITERS! THE MOUNTAINS OF EASTERN TENNESSEE AND WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA SCOURED AND SIXTY OUTLAWS CAP-TURED! THE MOST REMARKABLE RAID

IN MANY YEARS-TENTH PAGE. REBUILDING THE AMERICAN MARINE! A MOST IMPORTANT WORK IN PROGRESS AT CHESTER, PA.! HOW VESSELS ARE BUILT! A MAGNIFICENT FLEET OF IRON

WAR AGAIN! TAMMANY AND APOLLO GET-PLE'S PARTY! THE SLATES-THIRD PAGE. THE YACHT ENCHANTRESS AWARDED THE CAPE MAY CUP-IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS-SEVENTH PAGE

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POCKET! THE HALL BOYS OF THE GRAND CENTRAL IN A BAD LIGHT-THIRD PAGE. A JOHN FOLEY BROADSIDE FOR THE HEAD OF THE CITY FINANCIAL BUREAU MESSRS. HAWKINS AND WATERBURY RECEIVE SIMILAR FAVORS FROM THE

SHERIFF-THIRD PAGE. FINANCIAL MOVEMENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD BUT LITTLE DOING IN WALL STREET GOLD HIGHER, MONEY EASIER AND STOCKS DULL! A FAILURE IN LONDON! WHAT OUR RAILROADS COST-FOURTH

ZEALOUS REFORM CANDIDATE FOR

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST IN VIRGINIA-A STRANGE DILEMMA. - Within a fortnight or so of the election it appears to have been discovered that Hughes, the republican candidate in Virginia for Governor, is disfranchised in having been concerned in a duel since the adoption of the present State constitution. If this charge shall be established Hughes may be counted among the dead men. In any event the probabilities appear to be against

PRINCE BISMARCK AT VIENNA. -The arrival of Prince Bismarck at Vienna, where Emperor William is now the guest of Emperor Francis Joseph, has already given birth to all sorts of rumors. The rumors may be well or ill founded, but it is certain that Bismarck is still the man on whose shoulders the imperial German edifice rests. He built it. He still supports it. Germany is not fairly on her legs, and without Bismarck it is difficult to see how she would get along.

THE SPANISH INTRANSIGENTE SQUADRON arrived off the harbor of Valencia, from Cartagena, on Sunday, the 19th instant. Its commander appears to be engaged in a buccancering and blackmail expeditionary cruise. The operations of the insurgent vessels are closely watched by a foreign allied force, made up of British, French and Italian men-of-war; the only fact which affords any degree of importance to the movement.

NEW YORK HERALD | The Location of the Next Chief Justice-How New York Has Been and May Be Represented.

There can be no strife or jealousy of loca-

tion in regard to the selection of a Chief Jus-

tice of the United States. If the person to be elevated to that honorable position shall be found eminently fitted to adorn it by his fame as a jurist, by the calmness and impartiality of his judgment and by the unsullied purity of his life, no one will heed whether he be called from the Atlantic coast or from the Pacific slope-from the hills of Maine or from the plains of Louisiana. When the high political offices of the nation are to be filled it is natural enough that sectional rivalry should display itself in the contest. The conflicting interests consequent upon the vast extent of the country induce a jealous watchfulness lest one locality should be unduly favored at the expense of others. distribution of the patronage of the government, and what is of more consequence, the policy of an administration, must be more or less influenced by the life-long sentiments and friendships of the President of the United States. Hence in the nomination for the Presidential office it is not surprising to find the North and the South, the East and the West, each in its turn claiming consideration; nor can it be justly regarded as any indication that the union between the sections is not firmly cemented. Everybody feels that it would be in conflict with republican sentiment should the producing States of the West claim a monopoly of the Executive chair. which has been occupied by Lincoln and Grant, both Western men, since 1860, although the Eastern, Middle or Southern States might not be directly injured thereby. But in filling the highest judicial position in the nation the question of location may be safely ignored. The popular mind should love to contemplate the Supreme Court as standing aloof from political strife, and nothing is more threatening to the permanency of our republican government than the neces sity which compels the honest journalist to weigh political chances in connection with the appointment of a Chief Justice. President Grant has the whole Union to choose from should he determine to select Judge Chase's successor-as Washington chose Jay and Rutledge and Ellsworth, and as Adams selected Marshall-on public grounds alone, apart from personal or political considerations. No one will care from what State or from what section the new Chief Justice may come, provided the independence of the selection and the eminence of the appointee shall give promise of the restoration of the Supreme Court to the purity and dignity that distinguished it in the earlier and better days of the Republic.

Of the six judges who have sat at the head of the Supreme Court since the adoption of the constitution one was from New York, one from South Carolina, one from Connecticut, one from Virginia, one from Maryland and one from Ohio. A citizen of New York was the first to receive the honor of an ppointment as Chief Justice. The choice of Washington was well made. It was creditable to the President, honorable to the State and beneficial to the nation. John Jay, if not so great as Marshall or Story as a jurist, possessed marked qualifications for the high position in those trying days of the nation's history. His character had been tempered in the red heat of the Revolution, and his patriotism was of that earnest and unselfish kind which distinguished the great men who won our independence. He was a statesman in the best sense of the word. Conservative by nature, he acted as a check upon more ardent but no less carnest patriots, in the first movements against aggressions of the British government, i the dark hours of the revolutionary struggle and in the no less critical moments when, victorious over the power of England, the States were called upon to solve the problem of self-government and to lay the foundation of a great republic. No public man could be more free than was Judge Jay from the slightest taint of demagoguism. No thought of faction could have found lodgement in a mind which was filled with devotion to the best interests of his country. He was oftener on the unpopular side of a question than on the popular side, yet in almost all grave matters his advice prevailed. When the rights and liberties of the colonists were threatened by the unconstitutional acts of the British Ministry Judge Jay counselled moderation in the mode of remonstrance and resistance, and he originated the proposition for a general congress of the colonies before an agreement of nonintercourse with England should be entered into by any portion of them. By this course he placed himself in opposition to the popular

outcry, but his counsel prevailed, and the light of history shows clearly its wisdom. The first constitution of the State of New York was mainly the work of his hands, yet he refused to be a candidate for the office of Governor under that constitution, as he declined all other political offices, save when he became convinced that the interests of the country demanded his services. The new State government went into operation in the latter part of 1777, while the clouds of war were still hanging over the nation, and Judge Jay accepted the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. The post was full of danger, for the British government still claimed jurisdiction in the State, and to administer justice under any other authority was an act of treason. In this, as in all the acts of his life, Judge Jay displayed a disinterestedness and self-abnegation for which politicians are rarely distinguished. In his mission to Spain, in 1779, he embarrassed himself pecuniarily in his efforts to aid his government, instead of enriching himself, as the modern practice is, at the expense of his government. After he had reached the high and congenial position of Chief Justice of the United States, he was forced, from a sense of duty, to accept the special mission to England, necessitated by the dangerous character of the questions remaining unsettled between the two nations. "No appointment ever operated more unpleasantly upon me," wrote the Chief Justice to his wife; "but the public considerations which were urged and the manner in which it was pressed strongly impressed me with the conviction that to refuse it would be to desert my duty for the sake of my ease and domestic concerns and comforts." Prior to this mission Judge Jav had, in 1792, been the had over Allen.

candidate of the federal party for Governor of New York, and his party claimed his election; but the legislative committee, who acted as canvassers, and who were in political affiliation with the democratic candidate, rejected, on technical grounds, three counties, which gave large majorities for Jay, and declared his opponent, Governor Clinton, elected. The people were not then so well used to the "counting out" process as they now are, and the exasperated federalists were prepared to uphold by force the claims of Judge Jay to the office. But although the federal administration was on his side he counselled forbearance. "A few years will put us all in the dust," he wrote, "and then it will be of more importance to me to have governed myself than to have governed the State." After his retirement from the Supreme Court Judge Jay filled two terms as Governor of New York, and resolutely declined a re-election, retiring to private life, from which even the tempting offer of a reappointment to the Chief Justice ship, then vacant through the resignation of Judge Ellsworth, failed to tempt him.

Such was the character of the man chosen

by Washington from among the citizens of

New York as the first head of the judiciary of

the United States. We may well be proud of

the record; we may well rejoice that more

recent selections have been made from other

localities and that the Empire State is as yet

free from the charge of having soiled the ermine with the stain of partisanship. It is rumored that New York is to furnish Judge Chase's successor. Can we hope that he will be in reality a successor of John Jay? We have able jurists at our Bar, lawyers of large experience and high standing, whose purity of life and freedom from partisan heat and prejudice qualify them for the chief judicial position in the nation. the choice of the President is to fall on such a man we shall not blush to see him assume the robes once worn by a Jay. We have politicians, too, who may aspire to the office, whose claims upon the appointing power may be as strong as were those of Judge Taney upon President Jackson, or whose appointment may be adjudged as expedient as was that of Judge Chase by President Lincoln. How will they compare with the first Chief Justice of the United States as public men? The statesmanship of the modern politician is too often confined to intrigues against rival aspirants to public honors and public emoluments. The wire-worker who can manage a caucus; the stump orator who can make sharp assaults upon adverse factions, who is reckless in his charges against political opponents and profuse in his laudation of his political patrons; the partisan who closes his eyes to conscience when called upon to do the bidding of his organization; the pander and hypocrite who secretly helps his party friends in their schemes of plunder while making professions of political honesty which shame the canting pretences of an Aminidab Sleek—these are the characters who win renown in modern political life and claim the rewards due to political services. Are we to receive at the hands of the appointing power a Chief Justice from the froth of a Crédit Mobilier Congress? If so, let us have one who boasts of pocketing the dividends in preference to one who has aided the plunderers while cunningly evading conviction as a sharer in the plunder. Is the Supreme Bench to be presided over by a Senator or Representative who has helped his needy associates to secure back pay for questionable public services? If so, let us have one who has boldly seized the money, rather than the sneak who has only grudgingly loosened his grasp upon we are to have a political Chief Justice let us have one who can make some decent pretence of having served his country, and not one who can only boast of having served his

party and himself. We fear that President Grant will look in vain among the professed politicians of to-day for a fitting head of the national judiciary. Your modern office-seeker is not likely to be a brilliant star in the legal galaxy. The battle of partisanship is not fought nowadays by those whose ability distinguishes them in an honorable profession. The county court lawyer, the briefless counsel who is scarcely known and never noticed on circuit—these are the men who turn such forensic eloquence as they possess to profit in the political arena. Such partisans may deserve well from faction they support, from the leaders they faithfully serve. But their reward should be taken from the muddy pool of political plunder in which they are accustomed to dabble. If the highest judicial office in the nation is to be cast among them as a prize let us at least hope that New York may be spared the shame and the humiliation of supplying the next Chief Justice of the United States.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE-INCREASING EX-CITEMENT IN PARIS .- The public excitement is increasing in Paris as the time for the reopening of the National Assembly approaches. The plan of the monarchists has awakened a general discussion of the situation, and to meet it the republicans will move that the proposition for the restoration of the Bourbons be referred to the Constitutional Commission, upon which there are hopes that the Bourbons may be baffled and, in the end, defeated. The rumor that President MacMahon will resign on the meeting of the Assembly is doubtless a mere canard. But, as the game appears to be in his hands, everything will depend on his line of action. The crisis is at hand, and to France the choice may be the Bourbons or the "Marseillaise."

AN IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN HAYTI is the latest news from that country. The political atmosphere there is gloomy; a financial crisis is apprehended in consequence of the government calling in its paper currency at the rate of one dollar in specie for three hundred dollars in paper. The people do not like this sort of redemption, general discontent prevails among them and they are arming for a fight. The next news from Port au Prince may bring to us the clash of resounding arms. We can only say that this intelligence from Havti is what we have been expecting from that quarter for some time.

STILL IN DOUBT-The result of the Ohio election on the Governor. It may be Allen or it may be Noyes, after all the noise we have

The Payment, of Lobby Services Out | cessfully brand and abolish it as an effete inof the Public Treasury-Some Singular Charges Against Mr. Green.

We publish to-day a letter addressed to Mayor Havemeyer by Mr. John Foley on the subject of the charges recently made by a committee of the Citizens' Reform Association against Comptroller Green. Mr. Foley urges upon the Mayor a prompt consideration of those charges which have not yet been met by the Comptroller so far as the public are advised. He refers to communications published by Mr. Waterbury, Mr. Hawkins and Senator Tiemann, on the subject of the extravagant payments made by Mr. Green for services of counsel at Albany, and declares that they form no answer to the charges of illegal conduct formally brought against the Comptroller. In regard to Senator Tiemann, Mr. Foley makes some damaging assertions which we can scarcely credit, although they are so boldly advanced. The Senator has written a letter, in which he justifies Mr. Green for having paid Mr. Hawkins one hundred dollars a day fee and from nine dollars to twelve dollars a day expenses for services in the Albany lobby, and declares that he advised the Comptroller to the course he pursued. Mr. Foley asserts that Senator Tiemann has enjoyed extraordinary benefits from the Comptroller, and hence is influenced by his personal feelings in coming to Mr. Green's assistance; that the Senator was promptly paid by the Comptroller the award of over one hundred thousand dollars, for his dwelling house, factory and other buildings taken for River Side Park improvement and the opening of 127th street, while other claimants, less fortunate, "had to wait knocking at the treasury door," and that since the above payment was made Senator Tiemann has been permitted to occupy his dwelling house, factory and other buildings free of rent and taxes. We publish the statement in order to afford Senator Tiemann the opportunity to refute it if it be untrue.

So far as the action of the Comptroller is concerned, his payment out of the people's money of the fees and expenses charged by Mr. Hawkins for "services at Albany" is clearly in wilful violation of the charter. Mr. Hawkins received out of the public treasury one hundred dollars a day fee and extravagant personal expenses, averaging from nine dollars to twelve dollars a day, for alleged services at Albany, and on some of the days for which he was paid these amounts the Legislature was not in session at all and Mr. Hawkins was not in Albany. For a little over seventy days alleged work Mr. Hawkins took just upon eight thousand dollars out of the pockets of the taxpayers of New York. This return to the old Tammany policy of hiring counsel for "services at Albany" is attempted to be justified by a provision of the Tweed charter. But from May 1 to May 31, during which time Mr. Hawkins continued to draw from the public funds his large fee and expenses, the present charter was in existence, and the old Tweed law, of which Comptroller Green had availed himself, had ceased to afford a pretence for such depletion of the treasury. The present charter, in section 36, prohibits any officer or department of the city government from having or employing any attorney or counsel, and leaves in the hands of the Corporation Counsel the sole power of assigning an attorney "to any department that he shall deem to need the same." There is no evidence, there has as yet been no pretence, that the Corporation Counsel assigned Mr. Dexter Hawkins to the Comptroller for "services at Albany" or elsewhere. If he had done so we believe he would himself have violated the charter, inasmuch as the "legal assistance" he the spoils when he has discovered the heat of is authorized to assign to a department is clearly for the immediate official exsuch department, and not for lobby "services at Albany." When Mr. Green employed Mr. Hawkins as counsel between May 1 and May 31 and paid him with the people's money he wilfully violated the thirty-sixth section of

> the charter. Section 95 of the charter provides that any officer who shall wilfully violate or evade any of the provisions of the charter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall forfeit his office. This is independent of the power of removal vested in the Mayor and Governor by section 25. The offence committed by Comptroller Green is, therefore, punishable without the action or authority of the Mayor. If Mayor Havemeyer chooses to overlook or condone the wilful violation of the law by the Comptroller in one instance he creates a precedent full of danger, and which may return to plague him. If he regards the payment of one hundred dollars a day and nine dollars to twelve dollars a day expenses for "services at Albany" as justifiable at a time when poor laborers and scrub women are kept out of their hard earned wages, and when the honest creditors of the city are driven into the courts to get their money, then it may be worth while to find out what the law thinks of such unwarranted expenditures. So Mr. Foley, the Reform Association and the taxpayers are independent of Mayor Havemeyer, and have their own remedy against any public officer who may choose to set himself up above the law and do acts prohibited by the charter.

A LARGE HAUL.—The government detectives and marshals, after a five months' survey of the field, have finally run to earth and captured a large number of counterfeiters of United States currency in Eastern Tennessee and the western part of North Carolina. These gentlemen have been actively plying their trade, especially since the panic has caused a scarcity of greenbacks. Less scrupulous than Secretary Richardson in issuing their reserves, they have been more ready than the Secretary to do all in their power for the relief of the money stringency. Their financial policy has, however, now come

BEGINNING OF THE MILLENNIUM.-We sincerely wish that Mr. Dudley Field may succeed in his elaborate and modest enterprise of driving out of the human heart all malicious propensities and in substituting therefor equity, justice and international forgiveness. But as men, rather as nations, are constituted we believe that it will take longer than several weeks to accomplish all that he has farmed out for the philanthropic gentlemen who gather at Brussels. No doubt war is a very disagreeable expedient, a very cruel one in any event, but it seems to us that in order to suc-

stitution a power somewhat greater than that developed by the New York attorney is necessary to shake the military systems of Europe. We say nothing of the humanity of Mr. Field's philosophy; neither do we complain of his code. We simply note an ephemeral obstacle to its immediate adoption which we have no doubt will tumble over whenever the great peace statesman shall say presto!

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Olive Logan has arrived in Paris, where she is to Ex-Senator James, Harian, of Iowa, is staying at

the Sturtevant House. Commodore A. H. Kilty, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, is registered

at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Several Congressmen are doing the French

capital on their back pay.

Ex-Congressman Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse,

is staying at the Gilsey House.

Don Piatt, of the Washington Capital, has made his appearance in the Rue Scribe.

Albert Rhodes, one of the principal writers of the Galaxy, is now living in Paris.

Ex-Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island, yesterday arrived at the Fith Avenue Hotel,

Alexander McCann, ex-Mayor of Newburg, died yesterday, aged about thirty-eight years. have appartments at the Brevoort House. Clayton McMichael, of the Philadelphia North

American, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lieutenant Governor J. C. Robinson arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday from Bing-

The Duke of Manchester and Viscount Mandeville sailed for England in the Scandinavian from Quebec yesterday.

Director Francis B. Hayes, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, has arrived at the Brevoort House.

Generals Gibbon, French and Willcox, United States Army, are among the late arrivals at the Glenham Hotel.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Robert Candlish, D. D.

A telegram from Philadelphia, under date of yes terday, reports as follows:-"A cable despatch from Edinburgh to George H. Stuart, of this city, announces the death at midnight last night of Rev. Dr. Candlish, the great Scotch preacher."

Robert Candlish was almost seventy-three years of age, having been born in Scotland about the commencement of the present century. He became an eminent preacher and one of the leaders of the an eminent preacher and one of the leaders of the "non-intrusion" party during the discussions which induced the separation of the Scottish Church into two distinct sections and the establishment of the Free Kirk. He was appointed Moderator of the Free Kirk. He was appointed Moderator of the Free Church Assembly in the year 1861. The reverend gentleman was author of "An Exposition of the Book of Genesis," and of works on "The Atonement," "The Resurrection," "Life in a Risen Saviour," "Scripture Characters" and other books of note. He was vastly respected by his countrymen. A writer who seard him preach some short time since published the following remarks on his personal appearance and the fruits of his effort:—"How shall I picture Dr. Candish, with his broad shoulders, wriggling and twisting spasmodically with every utterance, his wirly hair twisted and untwisted by the nervous clutching of his fingers, his broad Scotch jerking itself out at first in slow periods, then rushing like a torrent, but always keeping its channel, and finally broadening out into a full, steady, clear-flowing stream. His text was, "The foundation of the Lord standeth sure, &c.," and his treatment of it was textual to a most minute degree. Yet, without forcing the construction, he contrived to put a rich meaning of doctrine or precept into every word, and he has lodged that text in my mind by so many points of suggestion and instruction that it will be sure to remain. That is a good test of preaching, and a fruit also. Dr. Candish's illustrations were chiefly drawn from the Scriptures, and were very tersely and often strikingly put." "non-intrusion" party during the discussions which

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera-Nilsson in "Il Trovatore." The role of Leonora in one of the most popular operas of the present day, for Verdi and Gounod nay be accredited of having written the most taking works for a quarter of a century past, has had a host of celebrated representatives. Great as her predecessors may be, Mme. Nilsson does not take a lower plane. All the traditional effects in the different arias of the heroine, which are so well known to every opera-goer, were given last night by Mme. Nilsson with telling effect. It may appear extraordinary that the Swedish nightingale should make a great success in a rôle which she does not count among her best operatic representations, but it would be difficult does not count among her best operatic representations, but it would be difficult to point to any more effective Leonora in the annals of American opera. The merit of the representation list night, however, was the excellence of the ensemble. Miss Cary as Azucena, Signor Campanifil as Manrico and Signor Del Puente as Di Luna contributed to the success of the opera. It is unnecessary to enter into details regarding the performance of this well known work by the magnificent company of M. Strakosch, as we have already spoken of it at length, but we are impelied to add to our former remarks an emphatic endorsement of the artistic impersonation of the heroine by Mme. Nilsson. On Wednesday evening "Don Giovanni" will be given with the entire strength of the company.

If called upon to define the kind of dramatic entertainment to which belongs the principal part of the programme at the Olympic Theatre last evening, even the most familiar with the theatre would be puzzled to assign it a piace. It is, according to managerial announcement, an English version of Offenbach's comic opera of "Monsieur Chondeuri." That it is such a thing no one who was present at the Olympic last evening will believe. Of course we predicate this assertion upon the idea that the Frenchman, and not a New Yorker, to whom our local politics are as a book in which are written in prominence two plain words, "Apollo" and "Tammany," and no more that can be understood. But, it will be said that the piece which was played last night was a "iree", translation of "Monsieur Chonfieuri." That simply means it was no translation, but merely a transfer of plot from French opera boughe into English burlesque or farce, or whatever else one may please to term the strange creation. Even in the French version "Monsieur Chonfieuri" is a hybrid, and the least amusing of the Parisian composer's works. Even that scheme of shrugs and wriggles, which is well known to frequenters of the true opera boughe, would not add to the plece, and even though it would, that element of pleasure would be lacking in Mrs. Oates' performance. She cannot successfully express the system. She is vivacious, even noisy; but those qualities are properly connected with Anglican burlesque and not with French opera boughe. Frenchman, and not a New Yorker, to whom our

Musical and Dramatic Notes. The Broadway Theatre changes to-night from "Max" Emmet to "Fritz" Emmet. "Fritz" is not quite as bad as "Max."

Miss Katherine Rogers, of the Grand Opera House company, is to play the leading part with Mr. Lester Wallack next week. Senator Boutwell lectures to-night at the Church

of the Disciples on "Finances and the Panic." In view of his recent position as Secretary of the Treasury the lecture cannot fall to be interesting. Mr. Daly has adopted a suggestion of the HERALD and determined to make the Grand Opera House a first class theatre at low prices. Last night was the first evening under the new rule, and the house was a large one. "Under the Gaslight" is being played this week, Mr. G. L. Fox as Bermudas, being the feature of the performance.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BALTIMORE RACES.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20, 1873. The races, which were announced to come off to orrow, have been postponed on account of the storm, which has prevailed here for twenty-four hours. It is not clear yet, and the track will be unfit to run on for a day or two.

The Maryland Jockey Club have announced Thursday as the opening day of the meeting. The horses from New York have all arrived saicly and will be in readiness to run on the day appointed.

CAPTURE OF ESCAPED CONVICTS AT SING

POUGHERPSIE, Oct. 20, 1873.

The two convicts who escaped from Sing Sing this afternoon were botly pursued through the village and recaptured.

YELLOW FEVER

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 20, 1873.

There was a light frost this morning. During the past forty-eight hours several new cases of yellow fever were reported in the city and a larger number in the outskirts, where the fever still is epidemic. At the Convent there are seven cases, all doing well. The few cases in the city are doing well; but a number of those on the outskirts are considered dangerous. The following prominent

people disp during the Last Forty-Eight Hours Mrs. R. E. Allen.

Mrs. Martha E. Allston. Rush McCutcheon.

Jesse Jackson.

REPORTS OF THE SIGE.
On Sunday W. P. Ford and J. R. Boone had a back set, but are doing better to-day. Isaac Kahn and Alfred Nolan are seriously ill. Mrs. Arnold, s nurse, from New Orleans, will die. Dr. John Ford

and lady are quite sick, but doing well. It appears to be useless to look for an entire cesation of the fever until the last person subject to the disease has had an attack. The interments for the last twenty-four hours were five. He to

Saturday night there had been and twenty-four deaths. On Sunday there were four deaths and several new cases. S. Bachrs, of this city, is dying at Marshall. To-day there were five

deaths up to five o'clock P. M. and eight new cases. Mrs. William Reynolds, wife of the secretary of Superintendent Dickson, is very low; also Miss Pattie Irvin.

THE TOTAL DEATHS

up to to-night were thirty-two. Very few stores are open, and business is suspended. The disease is not so virulent as at first reported. The fever did not spread at Mansfield, La., there having been only five cases there, of which three died. The village is entirely deserted.

The Condition of Memphis-The Disease Dying Out-The Frost Welcomed and MEMPHIS. Tenn., Oct. 20, 1873.

There was a heavy frost this morning, with pros pects of a heavier one to-morrow. This will have a favorable effect on the fever, but will be fearful for thousands not clothed for the winter and made destitute by a succession of calamities during the past year. The majority of the socie ties and relief boards are unable to supply the ap-plications for assistance. A proposition has been received to take some of the orphans, but a great many more are yet to be provided for. Mr. John Walsh, an undertaker and alderman,

Mr. John Waish, an undertaker and alderman, from the First ward, died to-day. He was sick only forty-eight hours.

There is now more activity in business than there has been for the past mouth.

The disease is rapidly yielding to the cold weather. The noon mortuary report shows that there were twenty deaths irom yellow lever and six from other causes. Total 26.

Contributions for Memphls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 20, 1873. Additional contributions for Memphis to the amount of \$1,100 were forwarded to-day, and more will be sent to-morrow. Yellow Fever in Columbus, Texas.

A special despatch to the Picayune reports five deaths in Columbus, Texas, from yellow fever. The Yellow Fever at Memphis. The Young Men's Christian Association have t

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20, 1873.

ceived the following despatch from their agent at Memphis:-. MEMPHIS, Oct. 19, 1873. Memphis is almost deserted. A few inithful men and women nobly are doing their duty, and a multitude of poor, who cannot get away, are all that are left. The Howard Association have 246 nurses, and, with other expenses, they require \$1,800 a day. More money is needed. To-night the weather is cool and things look hopeful.

The Young Men's Christian Association have received and forwarded to Memphis a total of \$467.

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

Political Calculation of the Assembly Majority-M. Thiers Summoned to Paris.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Oct. 20, 1873.

Leon Say writes to the Temps that he feels sura of a republican majority in the Assembly. M. Thiers, who had gone to Lille, has been summoned by telegraph to return to Paris.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEFARTMENT, OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For Tuesday in the Southern States light to ffesh northwest winds, with clear weather. FOR THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES, RISING BAROMETER, WESTERLY WINDS AND CLOUDY OF CLEARING AND PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER. For New England, easterly winds, veering to

southwest, with cloud and rain. For the lower lakes, northeast winds, backing to northwest, with rain.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Ne York, New Haven, New London, Woods' Hole, Bos ton, Portland, Me., Eastport, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Al

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pnarmacy, Herald Building:—

1872, 1873.

3 A. M. 38 66 3:30 P. M. 56 69 69 6 A. M. 37 66 6 P. M. 54 69 9 A. M. 40 67 9 P. M. 47 68 12 M. 48 70 12 P. M. 46 58 Average temperature yesterday. 66% Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 45%

· TAMMANY ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS. The Assembly District Tammany conventions

were in session last night, but while several of them organized, appointed conference committees and adjourned to future dates, iew made any nominations. The following is a list of those which were made:

Dist.

1-Adjourned.
12-Adjourned.
2-Adjourned.
13-Adjourned.
14-Adjourned.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The republicans held primary elections in the various Assembly districts throughout the city and chose delegates to County, Senatorial, Assembly and Congressional Conventions. The greatest harmony prevailed throughout.

EIGHTH LIBERAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Eighth Liberal Republican Senatorial Conention met last evening at Brevoort Hall, in Pifty-fourth street, Robert S. Dobbie in the chair. A committee of conference was appointed to conference with a committee from Apollo Hall and other outside organizations. An informal ballot was taken during the absence of the committee, with the following result:—Alderman McCafferty, 4; Charles Crary, 4, and Henry Murray 1. The committee reported that they could not possibly come to any definite arrangement with the other organization at present, and begged that the Convention would adopte until some time when they could resolve upon a suitable candidate. Alderman McCafferty is, however, acknowledged to be the strangest man in his district and likely to receive the nominacion. Pifty-fourth street, Robert S. Dobbie in the chair.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Official Count in Hamilton County. CINCINNATI, Oct. 20, 1873.

The omcial vote of Hamilton county for Governor thows 37,127 votes were cast. Noyes received 16,021; Alien, 16,784, and Collins ;people's candi-date: 4,322. Alien's majority over Noyes, 763.